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MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909.

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晚一月三號

PER ANNUM.

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling £1,000,000 at 2/— = \$1,000,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman,
H. H. Tomlins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,
K. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lenman, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [20]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MXN \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,150,000
ABOUT MXN \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2½ per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " 2½ "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 2½ "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [22]

NEDERLANDSCH HANDELS MAATSCHAFFIJ. (Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,824.84
(about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Charbon, Tegal, Pectlongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achen), Bandjernasih, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Halpong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts 2½ per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.
Do. 6 " 4 " 2½ "
Do. 3 " 2½ " do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN,

KOBE, PEKIN, NEWchwang,

OSAKA, DALNY,

NAGASAKI, LYONS,

LONDON, PORT ARTHUR,

NEW YORK, ANTUNG,

SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG,

HONOLULU, MUKDEN,

BOMBAY, TIM-LING,

SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, CHANG-CHUN.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% "

" 3 " 2½% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK:

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK:

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobo, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS, AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berlin Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warthaer & Co.

Mondial & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stein

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg-Sal., Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Kossin

Bayerische Hypotheker und Wechselbank, Munchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

THE SAVOY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair

Mopatch Shirts \$1.25 each

Clutch Evening

Shirts From \$1.75 up

Pyjama Suits " "

Steamer Rugs \$13.95 "

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to— R. J. LOPEZ,

Office Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [23]

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [23]

Small.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	{ "BORNED" Capt. F. Semill	THURSDAY, 4th March, 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{ "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iseki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	{ "PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grotsch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ "PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binsen	About FRIDAY, 12th March.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{ "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iseki	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA... NERA 1st March, P.M.
MARSKILLES, VIA PORTS BALAZIE Magooan and March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA... CALEDONIEN X 15th March, P.M.
MARSELLS, VIA PORTS TOUARE Lancelia 16th Mar, at 1 P.M.
Transhipment on the Co. Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents
BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON. CALCUTTA. SHANGHAI.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9, Banck Street. 566, Naikang Road.

Hoover, 4th March, 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 76 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 45 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1909.

JAPANESE SUGAR DUTY.

QUESTIONS IN COMMITTEE.

Tokio, 15th February, 1909.

The Committee in the Lower House on the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill, resumed its sittings to-day at 11 a.m. Mr. Ooka, Chairman, announced that the Committee at the last meeting had demanded the attendance of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Finance. The former appeared, but the latter was unable to come as he had to wait on his Majesty the Emperor this morning.

In reply to Mr. Yunoki, Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the Government policy of protecting the sugar industry was just and equitable. The Government was not prejudiced against the industry in Japan proper as alleged. At present the annual consumption of sugar in Japan was between 450,000,000 and 500,000,000 kgs, about two-fifths of which was produced in Japan—about 100,000,000 kgs was contributed by Formosa, about 60,000,000 kgs by the Luchus and Oshims, and the remainder by other places—and three-fifths was supplied from foreign sources. A subsidy of Y45,000 was granted to the sugar industry in Japan proper for the support of an institute for experiments in sugar-refining competitive exhibitions, &c.

Mr. Shimo-oka, Director of the Agricultural Bureau in Formosa, said that a scheme for the protection of the sugar industry in Japan proper was under consideration. The Luchus and Oshims, being situated in a semi-tropical zone, were best fitted for the production of sugar, and an annual subsidy of Y3,500 was granted for five years to develop the industry in these islands.

After a few more questions and answers in regard to the method of collecting the excise on sugar, Mr. Nakagawa pointed out that the strict enforcement of the excise laws on sugar tended to check the development of the industry, and was inconsistent with the Government's policy of encouraging or protecting sugar. He asked what was the opinion of the Government on this question.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, said the revenue authorities could not deviate from the law in deference to the need for encouraging the industry. In the event of the sugar industry being retarded, in consequence of the strict enforcement of the taxation laws, measures for relief might be adopted.

Mr. Sato said that the answers of the Finance Department and the Formosan Government in regard to the basis for levying the excise on sugar were inconsistent.

Mr. Hasama, a Commissioner of the Formosan Government, explained that the quality of the sugar was adjudged on the basis of the Dutch standard of colour. Occasions sometimes arose when it was found difficult to decide to which class the sugar belonged. In such a case the sugar was classified so long as the Dutch standard of colour was adopted as the basis for ascertaining the quality of sugar.

Mr. Sato said that when the sugar industry in Formosa had progressed sufficiently to produce white sugar, the sugar-refining business in Japan would be beaten by the Formosan product.

Mr. Hasama replied that competition between Formosa and Japan proper might arise as the Formosan industry progressed. The Government would strive to prevent such competition as far as possible. But if the sugar-refining industry looked to Formosa for all the raw material required in Japan proper, and the Formosan industry was confined to the production of raw sugar, the competition might be obviated. The day was yet far distant, however, when white sugar would be produced in Formosa.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Vice-Minister, said it was impossible for the Government to do anything to check the development of the sugar-refining industry in Formosa, but if the industry developed to such an extent as to affect the Government revenue from the excise on sugar produced in Japan proper, suitable measures would be taken to remedy the evil.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.—*Hongkong Chronicle*.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SOME CHINA AND JAPAN MATTERS.

In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some explanation is given of the steps taken to retain the British Post-Office in Tientsin; and "it is hoped that during the year the Postmaster-General may see his way to announce the indefinite continuance of the present arrangements." As to trade marks registration in China and Japan, the probability is, says the report, that, as to China, the question is not being pressed for the present, in view of the suggested Convention between Great Britain and Japan for the protection of British marks in Japan. The negotiations with Japan are proceeding, and news on the subject is daily expected at the Chamber. A full copy of the Japanese trade marks register has been obtained, and has been inspected by several merchants. The measures taken to deal with lottery tickets in the Japanese cotton trade are explained. The Hongkong Chamber called the attention of the Board to a system which was being employed by certain Japanese. As to Eastern surveys of piece-goods, numerous complaints having been received at the Chamber as to the unsatisfactory character of many reports prepared by surveyors acting under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of India and the Far East, it was decided, with some hesitation, to address a circular letter to the Chambers themselves, suggesting that surveyors should be instructed to limit their report to the terms of reference. The representations of the Chamber were received in the spirit in which they were given.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Tai Kong.
Cape Collinson. Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a storm warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

P. G. Face.

With Tel. 1000.

WHAT THE HONGKONG AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tau for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a KUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals, at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.

Waglan.

Stanley.

Cape Collinson.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a storm warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

P. G. Face.

With Tel. 1000.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSAGE: One wine-glass after the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising SAINT-RAPHAEL.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial.

which surpasses all others in purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHA

Intimation.

Powell's ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

Solid
English
Leather,
From \$42 Each.

Best
Willesden
Canvas,
From \$25 Each.

Black
Waterproof
Leather
Bound,
From \$28 Each.

Saratogas,
From \$18 Each.

LADIES'
HAT BOXES
(To hold Six Hats)
Black, Brown, and
Willesden,
From \$15 Each.

Kit Bags,
Gladstones,
Umbrella Cases,
Holdalls, Rugs,
Rug Straps,
Luggage Tags,
&c., &c., &c.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
and
28, Queen's Road.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, AT MESSRS. JAY'S, LIMITED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 2nd March, 1909, commencing at 10.30 A.M.—

CORSETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, DRESSES, HATS, TAFFETA GLOVES, DRESS MATERIAL, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [220]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street;

SUNDY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES WITH BEVELED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DINNIN WAGGONS, Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, CROCKERY, GLASS, and E.P. WARE, CARPETS, RUGS, PICTURES, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS, &c., &c.; ALSO

TWO COTTAGE PIANOS and ONE FOWLING PIECE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [221]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUN OF THE CONCERNED,

on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, Comprising—

GOLD PHOTO PICTURES, CHERRY-WOOD CARVED DESKS, TABLES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, IVORY CARVING FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES AND BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET WALL HANGINGS, SCREENS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA BOWLS, VASES and PLATES, MOTHER O-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, PANELS, FROG SKIN HAND BAGS, KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [222]

For Sale.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks, of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
each Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag
each Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [223]

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

**BENGER'S
FOOD**

THE CINEMATOGRAPH CRAZE.

HOW THE FILMS ARE MADE.

Paris, Jan. 15.

About a year ago I remarked in these columns upon the great development of the cinematograph in Paris, and the way in which it was crowding out other and less novel forms of entertainment. Since that time the extension of the moving-picture show has been more rapid than ever and at the present moment, in Paris and provinces, the cinematograph is far and away the most popular spectacle patronized by the masses. In far-off mountain towns, in tiny seaports, the scenes are unrolled nightly that you may see in London or New York, and in the French capital and its vicinity several large cinematograph factories are kept constantly at work turning out new scenes and pantomimes for the benefit of novelty-seeking patrons. The recently invented combination of the phonograph with the moving pictures has opened up

A VAST NEW FIELD,

and now, just as you can hear Caruso on the talking machine, you can both see and hear the most distinguished artists of the Paris Opera in the moving-picture houses, and *Faust de miex* Harry Lauder will walk on to the screen and sing in his inimitable style. "I lo'e a lassie." You can see and hear a performance of "Romeo et Juliette," "Carmen," or "Le Diabla," H. M. S. Pinafore, or "The Mikado." The immense development of the cinematograph has been made possible by the cheapening of the process of film manufacture, and the big factories turn out thousands of feet of picture dramas every week. Every few yards along the boulevards, you come upon a hall which has been built expressly as a moving picture theatre, or has been converted into a cinematograph show, and some of the immense buildings which were started as circuses and hippodromes, and proved "white elephants," are now running vast pictorial exhibitions of the animated order, and are paying for the first time in their existence.

If you enter A MOVING PICTURE "STUDIO," you will probably be surprised by its likeness to the stage of a theatre, though on a smaller scale. There is a loft full of drop-scenes, there are ropes, pulleys, sets of scenery, dressing rooms, and actors standing about in paint and costume. One of the numerous "authors" whose ingenuity devises the episodes depicted, has prepared a scenario. The stage-manager holds the manuscript of the play in his hand. At his direction the scene is set. It represents the interior of a French cottage, for "La Poupe de Jeannette" is to be photographed to-day, in pantomime. There are a score of actors, some of them players out of work, more or them regularly employed to pose for these pictures, just as they might be engaged to act in a theatre. Over and over they are drilled to go through the first scene, until they can run it off smoothly, with some show of naturalness. The scene represents a wedding. Although they have no use for dialogue in a cinematographic play, the natural instinct for speech is too strong to be repressed, and the actors salute one another with *bonjour* as they enter. With the canvas scenery, the paper flowers, the litter, of the studio, on all sides, the scene looks anything but realistic. But there is a string tacked on the carpet, which

THE PLAYERS NEVER OVERSTEP". If you peep through the "fisheye" of the camera, you will see why—that string marks the edge of the lens. Whithin its compass, seen through the camera, the picture becomes as lifelike as any stage setting ever can. When the actors have been drilled for one or two hours till they know exactly what to do, the lights are turned on, the film is set whirling through the camera, and the picture is taken.

Next day, perhaps, the actors and the heavy camera machine are carted down to some isolated farm, an hour's ride from Paris, and the second scene is rehearsed till it, too, is duly photographed on the next one hundred feet of film. Perhaps the third episode of the story takes place on a city street. To avoid attracting crowds the actors are taken to some sleepy suburb, and there, often with the aid of natives dressed into service as extras, go through the antics which later cause mirth in a thousand moving picture theatres. The average film is about

SEVEN HUNDRED FEET LONG, and as it is taken in several sections, each section requiring careful rehearsal, and frequently trips into the country, the labour and expense of making a cinematograph play is considerable. Anyone who has been to a moving picture show, knows that the films which are in pantomime depict most often either little dramas, preferably farcical or sentimental in nature, or a comic chase of somebody by everybody else. The chase always begins with one in pursuit, and gradually the other characters are picked up along the way, till sometimes two score people are madly tumbling over one another, upsetting cyclists, baby carriages, fruit stands, climbing over walls, falling into ditches, apparently breaking their necks every hundred yards, but only to rise and dash on again. The chase is always depicted in episodes. The crowd races past a certain point, then there is a switch of sharp light on the screen, and the picture is taken up elsewhere.

EACH EPISODE OF MAD ABANDON in the result of careful consideration and arrangement. If the actors don't break their necks it is because they are not running so fast when the picture is taken as they seem to be when it is whirled through the projecting lantern.

Many of the marvelous adventures that baffle those characters are, of course, but tricks of the camera. I walked into a "studio" one day, and saw an actor sponge on his

carpet was painted to represent a wall, and over the actor's head, suspended from the ceiling, was the camera. When that film was run through the projecting lantern, the audience saw a fugitive come to a high stone wall, scale it with marvellous ease, and from the summit look down in triumph at his bold pursuers. The ingenuity of these moving picture artists is endless. Recently I saw a horse and cart and driver roll head over heels down a cliff into the sea, while the avenging husband stood gloating on the summit. The entire episode was, I was assured, constructed from a fake photograph in the "studio." Yet I know that sometime the cinematograph man does with a desire, to be faithful to nature, does not stop at

DOWNTRIGHT BARBARISM AND CRUELTY.

Not long ago two men in the employment of a moving picture agency gored a poor horse until it dashed headlong over a precipice in Brittany, dragging a cart with it, so that the dramatic incident might furnish films for a realistic cinematograph display. They were both heavily fined. Some time ago I attended a rehearsal for a picture representing a Christian being sacrificed in the arena. Nero sat in his tribute, with his beautiful but cruel favourites, and real lions prowled about the arena, behind a strong wire grille. The Christian was represented by the silhouette of a man, behind which pieces of flesh, recently dipped in blood, were hung on hooks. The stage setting was highly picturesque, but though the lions ultimately discovered the meat, they did not attack the silhouetted Christian as eagerly as the cinematograph-photograph would have liked. Now the great ones of France have succumbed to the golden lure. Rostand has written a play for moving pictures; an automobile pantomime, with the scene laid on Olympus; and so have Capus, and Lavedan, Berhardt and Rejane have acted before the camera and talked into the phonograph, and moving pictures have even been used in Paris in a performance of the "Götterdämmerung" to depict the fall of Valhalla.—*Globe*.

HELPLESSLY BEDRIDDEN, WAITING FOR DEATH.

OLD LADY IN CEYLON TELLS OF HER REMARKABLE RESTORATION BY Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

One of the chief causes of the enormous popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—at the present moment undoubtedly the most widely-sold medicine in the World—is in the fact that they are almost equally efficacious and promptly-restorative in their action on the old of both sexes as on the young and middle-aged. The many testimonials received from grateful elderly persons who have been cured by their use give ample proof of their usefulness to men and women past the prime of life; as an example may be quoted the case of Mrs. Rebecca Karunatileke, a lady belonging to one of the best families in Ceylon. From her address, No. 1039, Peradeniya Road, Kandy, Ceylon, Mrs. Karunatileke writes as follows:

"I am now sixty-one years of age, and for the past three years until lately I suffered from excruciating pains in the head, loss of memory, high palpitations of the heart, and a number of other complications which I can find no words

to adequately explain.

"The pains in the joints were so severe that I could not get up from my bed, or even talk to the visitors who often came to see me. My nights were very restless, and I well remember some which brought me not a wisp of sleep. My daughter, who always attended me, got thoroughly rundown through worry and anxiety on my behalf.

"I tried many kinds of medicines with no benefit whatever, until at last it seemed that I was on the verge of death. The cup of misery and suffering

that I was drinking from was daily getting more and more bitter. It was when in this sad pit of despair and agony that a little book reached my hands which contained some trustworthy testimonials regarding the marvelous effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I determined (although I never dreamt of a cure) to give these Pills a trial, I sent for a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and to my great relief, and to the astonishment of my friends and relations, before I had finished the first bottle I felt that I was regaining strength and appetite. Then, as I continued taking the Pills, the distress in the head, those gnawing pains in the joints, the difficulty of breathing, and the loss of memory left me, and I could relish my food with appetite, and work and walk again as I did in my younger days.

"I offer my sincere thanks for the great good I have experienced from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and give my entire consent for this testimonial to be used." In addition, Mrs. Karunatileke generously allows her photograph to be published showing how she looks after the miraculous restoration of health which her letter so vividly describes.

The secret of the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in curing ill-health lies in the simple fact that they are the greatest blood-purifying, blood-strengthening, and blood-making medicine known to medical science. Bad or weak blood is the cause of most disease. Good blood drives out disease. Among the many maladies for which these Pills are the proved remedy are—Anæmia, Debility,

Nervous breakdown, Indigestion, Liver complaint, Headaches, Malacia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, Scrofula, Skin eruptions, the special ailments of ladies, and the after-effects of Fevers, Dysentery and Chills. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 8, B Kiukang Road, Shanghai, at \$1.00 per bottle or bottles for \$3.00 per dozen.

Intimations.

**BENGER'S
Food**

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS AS IN Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c., Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 10th March, 1909.

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THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGER (TASTLESS) FORM.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR
MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2;
Carven Mixture; Ardath;
Special Mixture; Black Cat;
Garrick Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mix-
ture, "Non Fur" Tobac-
co, and other well-known
brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garrick Cigarettes; State Ex-
press; Quo Vadis; Craven
Mixture; Clarence Extra
Virginian; Knight Ban-
neret; Turkish; Martin's
"Non-throat"; Three Crea-
tles (Magnums).

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909.

"THE TIMES" REVIEW.

Although the results have not been so favourable as were anticipated, still it is some satisfaction to record better times in the merchant business of the Colony, writes a correspondent of *The Times* on Dec. 12. It is gratifying to see signs of a revival from the extremely dull trade of the last two years. Should the improvement be continued there would soon be some amelioration of the depressed state in which the land and property market continues to be. It cannot, however, be hoped that these will be within the next few years any great demand for property, as at the present time so many seem to have doubts as to the future of the Colony, and therefore do not care to invest their capital locally.

Many causes have contributed to the improved import business. The accumulated stocks in South China of imported goods had at last been worked off, for not only were orders more plentiful, but as fresh supplies came along they went immediately into consumption. Then the speculative element had been almost entirely eliminated by the disasters of the previous years, so that the orders placed were to fulfil actual demands. It also happened that in most cases values at home, together with the rate of exchange, enabled goods to be sold hereat prices within the purchasing power of the Chinese. On the other hand, there have been several serious factors which have tended to restrict business. During the summer there were extensive floods in the West River district, which caused much loss of property and considerable damage to the crops. The tendency towards the transacting of direct business with consuming centres, which has been shown by many places formerly using Hongkong as a mart, has become more marked, and with the increased banking facilities now given in Canton it is likely that Hongkong will tend more and more to become merely a trans-shipment port for much of the former merchant business.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

still interferes with trade in China, and the excessive issues of subsidiary coinage by the native mints continue. A side-issue of this has been the depreciation of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony, which at times has been at a discount of nearly 10 per cent. This has caused considerable loss to those local undertakings which have a revenue derived in great part from small coins, and although the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for some considerable time, no way out of the difficulty has yet been found practicable. Money has been plentiful, but the general conditions of trade in the Colony and throughout China have been such that capitals have been lost to embark on industrial

enterprises, and therefore there has been a lack of opportunities for profitable investment.

TEXTILES.

The yarn trade has now recovered from the failures caused by the disastrous speculations of 1907-8, and during the later months of the year especially there has been a steady business in Indian yarns, which has proved profitable to all concerned. There has been no accumulation of stocks, and it would seem as if the Chinese engaged in the trade had seen the wisdom of buying to supply only the known demand. In English yarn the market has not been so satisfactory, supplies having been pushed forward from home in quantities in excess of the demand, but the evil effects of this policy have only been felt during the last few months. In piece-goods there has been a fairly satisfactory business, although the adverse conditions have been many. Shanghai has continued to send down supplies from the heavy stocks held there, and these have supplied the demand in many instances, and prevented buyers from having to order supplies from home.

SHIPPING.

There has undoubtedly been great depression in the shipping trade, but this has been a common feature throughout the world. Many steamers were laid up in the harbour for part of the year owing to lack of profitable employment. Several of the local companies which confine themselves to the coast ports in the near neighbourhood have, however, not been so badly off, although competition for this trade is undoubtedly very keen.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The year has not been a bright one for the sugar refineries, and the recently started flour milling enterprise has had a disastrous ending. The mill is now standing idle with little prospect of being re-opened. The cement works have, however, been turning out a large quantity of cement, with satisfactory results. The depressed condition of shipping has been bad for the engineering works and docks, but this year has seen the opening of the large dock, engineering works, and shipbuilding yard at Quarry Bay, and these, employing as they will, a large number of workmen, should prove of much benefit to the Colony. The cotton spinning mill has seen the return of better times owing to the better condition of the yarn trade.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The prospects for the coming year point to its being much the same as the one just drawing to a close, with perhaps some improvement in the export trade and shipping. The hopes of the Colony are to a great extent centred on the railway to Canton. This is making satisfactory progress so far as the first section is concerned, and 18 months more should see the part within British territory in working order, but even if the whole line to Canton is completed the effect on trade here will probably not be very great.

The future of the Colony is bound up with the extension of the line to Hankow, and as this is in the hands of the Chinese, progress is slow, and it will be some few years before trade here benefits by the opening up of the interior, which it is hoped this railway will effect.—*L. & C. Express.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HONGKONG IN 1908.
THE U.S. Army Department has asked for an appropriation of \$600,000 Gold for providing quarters for ten companies of troops upon Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 12, 1909, amounted to 22,123 tons and the sales during the period to 22,894 tons.

IT is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., to recommend, subject to audit, a final dividend of thirty shillings (50s) per share, at the exchange of 2/3/10, for the past year.

It is stated that the Kwaogung high authorities had had in mind for some time the organization of smelting works in Canton, but the project did not materialize, as it was difficult to obtain qualified Chinese to run the establishment.

WHEN the International Opium Conference wanted a name submitted for chairman, the cry was Brent. A foolish person says we should echo brently. If *Punch* knew Malay—but no, not even the London Charivari would stand that.—*Straits Echo.*

AMONG four new Commercial Attachés just appointed to represent French commercial interests abroad is one who will represent French trade in the Far East. The new attaché is M. Fernand Pila, Consul at Foochow, who is a son of M. Ulysse Pila.

AS the Whiupu has asked the foreign Ministers in Peking to request their respective Governments to protect the Chinese Chambers of Commerce established by Chinese residents in the foreign colonies, the Diplomatic Corps has replied giving its assent.

THE Société Française des Charbonnages du Tsin has declared an interim dividend of £37.50 on the results of the year 1907, payable on and after March 1. A drawing of 140 four per cent. 1905 bonds, to be redeemed at par on April 1, will take place at the head office in Paris on Feb. 1.

IT may perhaps interest readers to learn that the local Magistrates have again resorted to the stocks as a deterrent to larceny by Chinese.

At the Magistracy to-day, a Chinaman was charged with larceny, and he was sentenced to be exhibited three hours in the stocks and a further term of six weeks' imprisonment.

MESSRS. J. Jacks and Co., of Regent-street,

W., have issued an excellent photograph of the guests at the second annual dinner of the

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Considering the difficulties of the task, the

picture is quite satisfactory, the greater num-

ber of those present being very clearly de-

scribed.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E.

winds, moderate; fair, cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—Sonic coast of China between Hongkong

and Hainan, same as No. 1.

5.—Sonic coast of China between Hongkong

and Hainan, same as No. 1.

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and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Telegrams.**"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.****INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.****THE RESOLUTIONS.**

GRADUAL SUPPRESSION RECOMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shantou, 1st March,
12.35 p.m.

The International Opium Commission adopted nine resolutions. They are as follows:

1. It recognizes China's unswerving sincerity and real but unequal progress [in the anti-opium campaign].
2. It recommends measures for the gradual suppression of the opium traffic by other countries.
3. It urges the Governments [interested in the opium trade] to re-examine their systems regulating the use of opium other than for medical purposes.
4. It urges the duty upon all nations to prevent the shipment of opium to countries forbidding the importation thereof.
5. It dwells on the grave dangers of morphine.
6. It recommends the scientific investigation of anti-opium remedies.
7. It urges the Governments having settlements or concessions in China to take steps towards the closing of divans.
8. It recommends that effective measures be taken for the prevention of the sale in such settlements and concessions of anti-opium remedies containing opium.
9. It recommends each Government to apply its Pharmacy Laws to their respective subjects in China.

Shanghai, February 22nd.

A brief report dealing with the production and sale of Opium in Holland, based on information received by telegraph, was presented by the Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands. Mr. A. A. de Jongh. The Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, in reply to questions put by the American Delegation at a former sitting, read a telegram which he had received giving details as to the ultimate disposal of the net imports of crude Opium into the United Kingdom. He was followed by H.E. Mr. Miyake, who gave some particulars concerning the import and consumption of Opium, the number of divans, etc., in Kuan-tung territory.

The printed reports for Portugal, Siam and the United States were distributed, and declared by the Chair to be before the House for consideration. Some questions having been asked and answered, the Committee appointed, to deal with International Agreements covering the Opium traffic reported progress.

Copies of resolutions which the British and American Delegation intended to submit to the Commission, having been distributed, the President addressed the House. He stated that the prime object of the Commission had now been reached, and he proceeded to indicate certain principles and considerations of importance acent the discussion of the Resolutions which would be their final task. He opined that the results of the Commission were bound to be far-reaching and to have a two-fold character, direct and indirect. They would take shape eventually in some kind of formal action on the part of the various Governments represented, and they would also be productive of sentiment, which had been, and would always be, the final arbitrator of all great questions. He considered that from the evidence before them it would be possible to reach wise conclusions, and he hoped that the Commission would pass a worthy and practical resolution on the important problem before them, otherwise the question might be thrown back into the hands of agitators, a result which they would all wish to avoid. He concluded by thanking the House for the fine temper and courteous spirit which had characterized the proceedings from the beginning.

February 23rd.

The Commission was occupied during the whole of its sitting in the consideration of Resolutions, based on a study of the Reports of the various Delegations, submitted by the American and British Commissioners. Of eight Resolutions put forward by the former, one was adopted *in toto*, one accepted after amendment, one was withdrawn, one was negatived, and four were referred back for re-consideration. The British Delegation offered five resolutions, of which one was adopted as an amendment to a Resolution submitted by the

Telegrams.

United States, two were accepted, one was withdrawn after discussion, and one referred back for consideration.

Further Resolutions are to be brought forward by the Chinese and Netherlands Commissioners at the next sitting. After they have met with the approval of the Commission, the Resolution will be submitted to a Committee, for conversion into the form in which they will be finally presented to the respective Governments. The Commission adjourned at 4.40 p.m. It is anticipated that the labours of the Commission will terminate by the end of the first week in March.

February 24th.

H.E. Mr. Miyake, Chief Commissioner for Japan, offered some additional information in reply to a question put to his Delegation by Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., during the sixth session, relative to the regulations in force with regard to opium in the leased territory of Kwantung.

Two resolutions brought forward conjointly by the American and British Delegation, and embodying the sense of those Resolutions which were referred back for re-consideration at the last meeting, were, after a short discussion, unanimously adopted by the Commission.

The Netherlands brought forward two Resolutions, amending in some ways those already accepted by the House. They were criticized by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, and by Mr. Tang Kuo-an, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation. Finally, on the suggestion of Dr. Hamilton Wright and Mr. Miyake, it was decided to incorporate the contents of the Resolutions in question as a Statement in the Minutes.

Mr. Tang Kuo-an then made an eloquent speech in support of four Resolutions which will, to-day, be placed before the Commission by the Chinese Delegation.

February 26th.

The thirteenth Session of the Commission opened at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

Four Resolutions were submitted by the Chinese Delegation for consideration. Of these one was withdrawn, Mr. Tang Kuo-an expressing himself satisfied with a sympathetic statement made in connection therewith by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clement Smith, whose remarks elicited the encomiums of the Chief Commissioner for Japan. The remaining Resolutions were accepted by the Commission after amendments made at the suggestion of the French and American Delegations.

This completed the real business of the Commission.

All the Resolutions adopted were handed to a Committee for revision, and will be presented for final acceptance by the Commission as a whole to-morrow afternoon.

The Commission adjourned at 3.30 p.m.—C. D. News.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES.**DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 28th February. The Opium Commission concluded its sittings on 26th inst.

The British and American delegates have left for Peking.

THE "FATSMAN" INCIDENT.**CANTONSE AGITATIONIST IN SHANGHAI.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 28th February. Fok Chan-wan, the Cantonese agitationist, [who had proceeded to Shanghai to arouse native interest], convened a meeting yesterday in the hall of the Cantonese Guild to discuss the recent *Fatshai* incident in Canton.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN SINGAPORE.**TWENTY-ONE ARRESTS.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Singapore, 28th February. On the 26th inst., 21 robbers were arrested in Singapore.

On their persons were found evidence of their connivance with revolutionists.

It was later ascertained that the robbers were deportees from Annam because of their complicity in anti-monarchical movements.

STAMP DUTY.**PROPOSED INSTITUTION.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the different Viceroys and Governors within the Empire to the effect that it has been decided to bring into force a stamp duty law, and asked the officials to cause investigations to be made into the matter, with a view to carrying the proposal into effect.

Telegrams.**IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.****ECONOMY TO BE EFFECTED.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Prince Regent has issued instructions to the Grand Council and the Ministry of the Imperial Household to cut down expenses in the Palace.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE.**RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICIAL SALARIES.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The officials working under the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry have been paid only seventy per cent. of their salaries.

PRINCE CHING.**REPORTED ILL.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

Prince Ching is ill and has asked for three days' leave of absence.

EASTERN RAILWAY.**PAYMENT OF DUTIES.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Russian Government insists on Chinese merchants paying duty on goods carried on the Eastern Chinese Railway. Failing such payment the Russian authorities threaten to expel the defaulters from the country.

COLLISION AT CHINKIA G.**GERMAN HULK SUNK.**The Hamburg-American steamer *Ascania*, which ran down the German hulk *Bremen* here yesterday, was bound down the river when something went wrong with her steering gear, reports the Chinkiang Correspondent of the N.C. D. News. The *Ascania* came down the river inside H.W.S. Clio, which vessel she rounded very close to her stern. Carried by the way she had on, a north-east wind and a strong tide, the *Ascania* crashed into the bulk while moving at a great rate and cut into her hull on the starboard bow. The cables of the bulk snapped with loud reports and fire was seen coming out of the hawser pipes, as a result of the rate and pressure of the cables passing out, while the iron bridge which led from the shore was badly damaged. The *Bremen* drifted down the river with the *Ascania*, but sank abreast of Messrs. Greaves' bulk, in nineteen fathoms of water. In going down the *Bremen* went under head first. All was over in about five minutes. The stem of the *Ascania* is damaged and divers from H.M.S. Clio are examining her this morning. It is said that she is leaking freely in the forepeak.

Captain Lange of the *Bremen* had a narrow escape. He gave orders to his crew to jump for their lives and he was the last man to leave his ship. Mr. Rasmussen of the I.M. Customs also had a narrow escape; he was on duty on the *Bremen* and had just time to jump into a Chinese boat which was close at hand. Reports differ as to the loss of life, amongst the Chinese crew, but some must have lost their lives, as a good many are known to have been on the bridge when the collision occurred.

One wonders why the *Ascania* did not let go her anchor when it was seen that she was running into danger; and no doubt it was an oversight to come down the river inside the ship lying at anchor. Much sympathy is felt with those who are responsible for the accident.

The *Bremen* is an unlucky craft; she was run down off the Lammocks some few years ago by the steamer *Susie*, when the was under the Chinese flag and named the *Klang-hak*. Prior to this she was the Danish steamer *Nordic*.

The *Bremen* is lying in the fairway about three hundred yards out from Greaves' bulk, between the stem of the China Merchants' bulk and the stern of the *Hung* On bulk. The Customs have marked her position by day with a red flag and by night with a red light.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals—

R. G. C. Passage Money Fund.....	\$10
A. Ross & Co.	10
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.	25
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	25
Gilmour & Co.	25
Sperry Flour Co.	25
Brewer & Co.	10
Mr. L. Gibbs.....	10

To-day's Advertisements.**COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.

**"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."**

High grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfeitos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Fitos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILLED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARETTO & CO., AGENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.**S.S. "NERA"****COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex "S. Charente" and "Malapana" and from Havre ex "S. Charente" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 8th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th March; or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 8th March, at 1 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"PALMA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before the 8th March.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

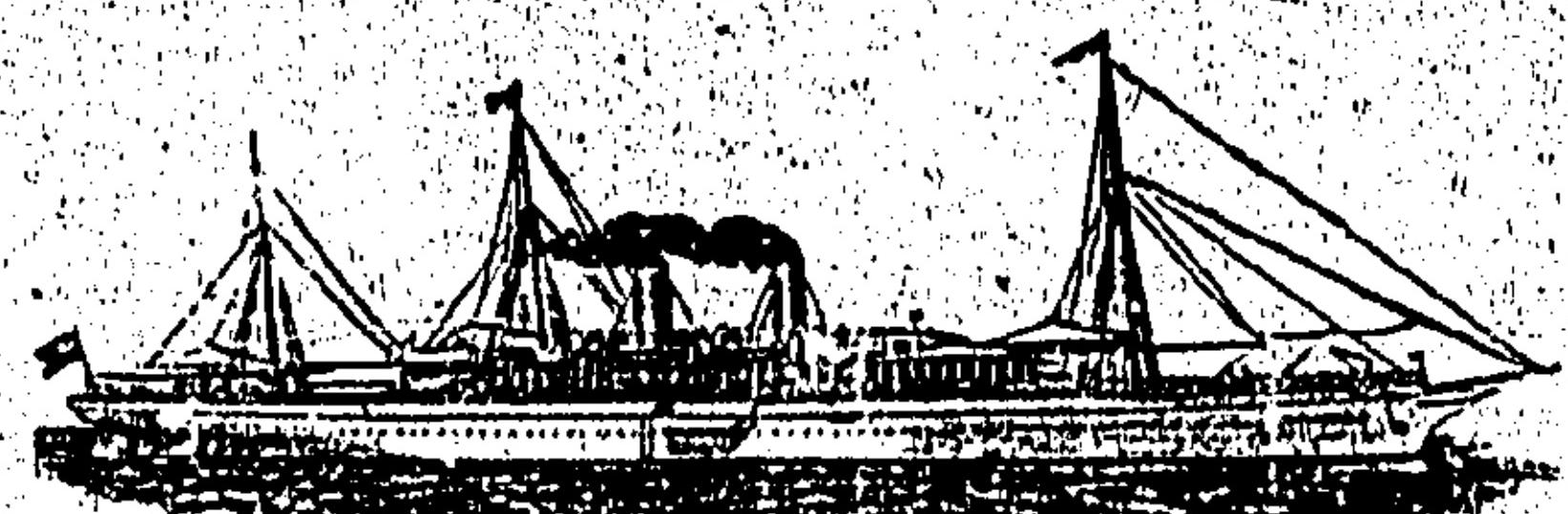
from Colombo came alongside and immediately made preparations to tow the disabled vessel. The former, with the "Sydney", got underway at 8.57 a.m. b. h. steering very slowly.

The harbour, 104, *Sunson* reached Galle at 7.30 a.m. on 31st inst., and on her return the "Sydney" anchored outside harbour and was brought and berthed in port this morning with the assistance of the harbour tugs.

Since leaving Singapore, the vessel experienced bad weather, and on 31st inst. and 1st March, the wind was extremely strong and the current adverse. Rain also fell heavily and it seemed as if the "Sydney" was at the mercy of the huge waves, but she behaved splendidly. On the 31st inst., the weather was perfectly calm, the vessel steaming ahead when about 9.30 a.m., a shock was felt by all on board, and a few minutes after the vessel stopped, it was then announced that she had met with an accident to her main shaft, one of the huge joints connecting which had given way. The consternation of the passengers was greatly lessened when this information reached them, as they knew that there was no danger, and a little later, everybody on board felt glad when they saw two or three steamers on the horizon. In answer to a signal, the "Clan Fraser" arrived on the scene, and another steamer—the "

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANGUARD. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, May 11th	June 4th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 22nd	June 12th

"EMPERESS" steamship will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SPANG-TAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial EMPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamer, and 1st Class on Railways. £40. £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TNGSANG	THURSDAY, 4th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Koongang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO	BY
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	... and Mar., Noon.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd	3 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANHANG"	3rd	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINA"	4th	
MANILA	"ANHUI"	7th	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	10th	3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS		8th April	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Tuesday and Sunday, have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Fare: \$40 single and \$70 return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

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HONGKONG—MANILA

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	1540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 13th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 378 February 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO
AMERICA
(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI,
RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL)

Connecting at Vancouver with the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
OVERLAND Cargo taken for
ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES
POINTS.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRE,"
Captain Martin, will be despatched on or
about the 2nd inst. for SHANGHAI, JAPAN
and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

"S.S. AMIRAL HAMELIN,"
Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or
about the 20th March.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargos to
Adelaide, New Zealand,
Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched
above on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at
5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Overland Common Points in the United
States of America and Canada, and also
for the principal ports in Mexico, and
Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,
via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain.	Sailing Date
Gymeria	4,100	J. C. A. Hall	16th Mar.
Kumeric	6,232	F. S. Cowie	8th April
Inverie	4,780	R. J. Howie	6th May
Savertia	6,32	Shotton	3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the
carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZU CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" About 11th March.

For Freight and further information, apply
to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

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THERAPION NO. 1

TRADE THERAPION, MARL
The successful and highly popular remedy, used in
the Continental Hospitals by Ricard, Rostan, Robert
and others, combines all the ingredients to be
sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-
thing hitherto employed.

TRADE THERAPION NO. 2

TRADE THERAPION NO. 3

TRADE THERAPION NO. 4

TRADE THERAPION NO. 5

TRADE THERAPION NO. 6

TRADE THERAPION NO. 7

TRADE THERAPION NO. 8

TRADE THERAPION NO. 9

TRADE THERAPION NO. 10

TRADE THERAPION NO. 11

TRADE THERAPION NO. 12

TRADE THERAPION NO. 13

TRADE THERAPION NO. 14

TRADE THERAPION NO. 15

TRADE THERAPION NO. 16

TRADE THERAPION NO. 17

TRADE THERAPION NO. 18

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOUR & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS	TO LET.	
								TERMS	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,000,234	Final of 5/- and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/88-\$50,024	5/- %	\$877/- ex div. b. London £86.10/- [cum div.]	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	{ \$4,000 \$10,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	---	\$51	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$471,000 \$135,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7/- %	\$187/- sales	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5/- %	Tls. 97/- sales	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,095 \$27,049 }	\$2,106,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$10 for 1907 }	5/- %	\$85	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,032 \$85,157 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8/- %	\$197/-	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$15,602 }	\$172,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7/- %	\$106 ss. and b.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 }	\$48,079	\$37 for 1906	8/- %	\$132/- sellers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$30,000 }	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	---	\$12 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$40,000 \$607,100 }	Nil.	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7/- %	\$14 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$70,000 \$270,427 \$25,344 }	\$20,279	Final of \$12 making \$21 for 1908	8/- %	\$19 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$240,000 }	\$13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16-\$3.154 }	5/- %	\$89 buyers \$19 buyers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$220,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 31 for 1908	7/- %	Tls. 47 sellers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$35,000 }	\$63,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6/-	Tls. 52 buyers \$11 buyers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 }	\$98	{ \$5.10 for year ending 1.4.1908 \$5.10 for year ending 1.4.1908 }	4/-	\$23/- \$15	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 70,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 21 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11/-	Tls. 45 sales	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	\$100	{ \$100,000 }	Dr. 279,871	68 for year ending 31.12.06	---	\$135 buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 }	Dr. 513,152	13/- for 1897	---	\$17 buyers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,173	Tls. 31 for year ending 31.8.07	---	105 buyers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$175,000 \$12,289 }	£11,550	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.3.08	7/- %	Tls. 18/- sales	
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$12,289 }	£12,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	---	\$9 sellers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Gao), & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$55,601 }	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	---	\$12	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 }	\$9,556	Final of \$11/2 making \$11 for 1907	7/- %	\$47 ss. and b.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$91,192 }	\$887,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	9/- %	187/- sellers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$100,000 }	Tls. 23,742	Interim of Tls. 3 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	66/- %	Tls. 84 ss. & b.	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 69,457 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 135,000 }	Tls. 22,686	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	51/- %	Tls. 174 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 }	Dr. 6,538	Tls. 6 for 1907	51/- %	Tls. 104/- sellers	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$2,000,000 }	\$24,200	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	---	\$164 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,183	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 }	\$19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	---	\$90 sellers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$16,097 }	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7/- %	\$94 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$25,000 }	\$16,475	Final of \$31/2 making \$7 for 1908	71/- %	\$86.5 sales	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$21,173 }	\$15,486	6/- cents for 19.8.	7/- %	\$304	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	{ \$14,861 }	\$278	\$1.5 for 19.8.	5/- %	115/- sellers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,231,045 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7/- %	Tls. 88 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$30	{ Tls. 312,000 }	\$1,908	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9/- %	\$44 sellers	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,840	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4/- %	Tls. 105 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 45,939 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	51/- %	\$93 ss. and b.	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	---	Tls. 80 sellers	
Laon-kan-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	---	Tls. 88 buyers	
Boy Chie Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 38,557 }	Tls. 50,063	Tls. 50 for 1906	---	Tls. 190 buyers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 }	\$648	1.10/- per share or 1907=\$1.037	10/- %	\$10 sales	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 }	Nil.	\$1.50 for 1907	10/- %	\$5	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$6,138	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	---	19.23 ss. and b.	
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 19.8	21/- %	\$14 ss. and b.	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.12.08	51/- %	\$12 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	{ \$12,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	101/- %	\$14 ss. and b.	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8/- %	\$164 buyers	
H.M. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 }	\$8,957	5/- for year ending 28.10.08	10/- %	\$214 buyers	
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$9,521	\$2 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.08	61/- %	\$184 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$10 for 1908.	91/- %	\$205 ss. ex div.	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,000 }	\$8,190	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908.	112/- %	\$24 ex div.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	62,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	\$10,000	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10, to and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 50 to date	61/- %	Tls. 800 buyers	
Maaatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 347,500 }	Tls. 17,127	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6/- %	\$14	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 }	\$7,471	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4/- %	\$2	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Nil.	50 cents on 31 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	61/- %	\$8	